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DEPOSITIONS
AND
ARTICLES
AGAINST
THOMAS
EARLE OF STRAFFORD,
February 16. 1641.

Printed in the yeare 1641.

ARTICLES OF THE COMMONS ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT, againſt THOMAS Earle of *Stafford*, in maintenance of their accuſation whereby hee ſtands *charged of High Treaſon.*

I.

THat he the ſaid *Thomas* Earle of *Strafford*, hath traiterouſly endeavoured to ſubvert the fundamentall laws and government of the Realmes of *England* and *Ireland*, and in ſtead thereof to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannicall government againſt law, which he hath declared by trayterous words, counſels and actions, and by giving his Majeſtie advice, by force of armes to compell his loyall ſubjects to ſubmit thereunto.

II.

That he hath trayterouſly aſſumed to himſelf Regall power over the lives, liberties, perſons, lands, and goods of his Majeſties Subjects in *England* and *Ireland*, and hath exerciſed the ſame tyrannically, to the ſubverſion and undoing of many both of Peeres and others of his Majeſties liege people.

III.

That the better to inrich and enable himſelf to go through with his trayterous deſignes, hee hath detained a great part of his Majeſties revenue, without giving legall account, and hath taken great ſummes out of the *Exchequer*, converting them to his owne uſe, when his Majeſtie was neceſſitated for his owne urgent occaſions, and his Army had been a long time unpaid.

IV.

That hee hath trayterously abused the power and authority of his government, to the increasing, countenancing, and incouraging of Papists, that so hee might settle a mutuall dependance and confidence betwixt himself and that party, and by their help prosecute and accomplish his malicious and tyrannicall designes.

V.

That hee hath maliciously endeavoured to stirre up enmity and hostility between his Majesties Subjects of *England*, and those of *Scotland*.

VI.

That he hath trayterously broken the great trust reposed in him by his Majesty, of Lieutenant generall of his Army, by wilfully betraying diverse of his Majesties Subjects to death, his Army to a dishonourable defeat by the *Scots* at *Newborne*, and the towne of *Newcastle* into their hands, to the end that by the effusion of bloud, by dishonour, and so great a losse of *Newcastle*, his Majesties Realme of *England* might be ingadged in a nationall and irreconsiliable quarrell with the *Scots*.

VII.

That to preserve himself from being questioned for these and other his trayterous courses, hee laboured to subvert the rites of Parliaments, and the ancient course of Parliamentary proceedings, and by false and malicious slanders to incense his Majesty against Parliaments. By which words, counsels, and actions, he hath trayterously and contrary to his allegiance laboured to alienate the hearts of the Kings liege people from his Majestie, to set a division between them, and to ruine and destroy his Majesties Kingdomes, for which they impeach him of high treason against our Soveraigne Lord the King, his Crown and dignity.

VIII.

And he the said Earle of *Strafford* was Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Lieutenant generall of the Army there; *viz.* his most excellent

lent Majeſtie for his Kingdomes both of *England* and *Ireland*, and Lord Preſident of the North, during the time that all and every the crimes and offences before ſet forth were done and committed, and he the ſaid Earle was Lieutenant generall of all his Majeſties Army in the North parts of *England*, during the time that the crimes and offences in the 5. and 6. Articles ſet forth, were done & commited.

IX.

And the ſaid Commons by proteſtations, ſaving to themſelves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accuſation or impeachment againſt the ſaid Earle, and alſo of replying to the anſwers that hee the ſaid Earle ſhall make unto the ſaid Articles, or to any of them, and of offering proofes alſo of the premiſſes, or any of them, or any other impeachment or accuſation that ſhall be exhibited by them (as the cauſe ſhall according to the courſe of Parliaments require) do pray that the ſaid Earle may be put to anſwer for all and every the premiſſes, that ſuch proceedings, examinations, tryals, and judgements, may be upon every of them had and uſed as is agreeable to law and juſtice.

The further impeachment of Thomas *Earl of Strafford*, by the commons aſſembled in parliament, 1640.

WHereas the ſaid Commons have already exhibited Articles againſt the ſaid Earle, formerly expreſſed, &c. Now the ſaid commons do further impeach the ſaid Earl as followeth, *viz.*

I.

That he the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* the 21. day of *March*, in the 8. yeare of his now Majeſties reigne was Preſident of the Kings Councel in the Northerne parts of *England*.

That hee the ſaid Earle being Preſident of the ſaid Councell on the 21. day of *March*, a commiſſion under the great Seale of *England*, with certaine Schedules of inſtructions thereto annexed, was directed

directed to the ſaid Earle, and others the Commiſſioners therein named, whereby amongſt other things, power and authority is limited to the ſaid Earle and others the Commiſſioners therein named to heare and determine all offences and miſdemeanours, ſuites debates, controverſies, and demands, cauſes, things, and matters whatſoever therein contained, and within certaine precincts in the ſaid Northerne parts therein ſpecified, and in ſuch manner as by the ſaid Schedule is limited and appointed.

That amongſt other things in the ſaid inſtructions, it is directed that the ſaid Preſident and others therein appointed, ſhall heare and determine according to the courſe of proceedings in the court of Starchamber, divers offences, deceits and falſities therein mentioned, whether the ſame be provided for, by the acts of Parliament, or not, ſo that the fines impoſed be not leſſe then by act or acts of Parliament provided for, by thoſe offences is appointed.

That alſo amongſt other things in the ſaid inſtructions, it is directed that the ſaid Preſident and others therein appointed, have power to examine, heare, and determine according to the courſe of proceedings in the court of Chancery, all manner of complaints for any matter within the ſaid Precincts as well concerning lands, tenements, and hereditaments, either Freehold, cuſtomary, or copyhold, as Leaſes, and other things therein mentioned, and to ſtay proceedings in the court of common Law by injunction, or otherwiſe, by all wayes and meanes as is uſed in the court of Chancery.

And although the former Preſidents of the ſaid councell had never put in practice ſuch inſtructions, nor had they any ſuch inſtructions, yet the ſaid Earle in the month of *May*, in the ſaid 8. yeare, and divers yeares following, did put in practice, exerciſe, and uſe, and cauſed to bee uſed and put in practice the ſaid commiſſion and inſtructions, and did direct and exerciſe an exorbitant and unlawfull power and juriſdiction on the perſons and eſtates of his Majeſties Subjects in thoſe parts, and did diſinherit divers of his Majeſties Subjects in thoſe parts of their inheritances, ſequeſtred their

poſſeſſions

poſſeſſions, and did fine, ranſome, puniſh, and impriſon them, and cauſed them to bee fined, ranſomed, puniſhed and impriſoned, to their ruine and deſtruction, and namely, Sr. *Coniers Darcy*, Sr. *John Bourcher*, and divers others, againſt the Lawes, and in ſubverſion of the ſame. And the ſaid commiſſion and inſtructions were procured and iſſued by the advice of the ſaid Earle.

And hee the ſaid Earle, to the intent that ſuch illegall and unjuſt power might bee exerciſed with the greater licence and will, did adviſe, counſell, and procure further directions, in and by the ſaid inſtructions to be given, that no prohibition bee granted at all but in caſes where the ſaid councell ſhall exceed the limits of the ſaid inſtructions: And that if any writ of *Habeas corpus* be granted, the party be not diſcharged till the party performe the decree and order of the ſaid Councell.

And the ſaid Earle in the 13. yeare of his now Majeſties reigne, did procure a new Commiſſion to himſelf and others therein appointed, with the ſaid inſtructions, and other unlawfull additions.

That the ſaid Commiſſion and inſtructions were procured by the ſolicitation and advice of the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*.

II.

That ſhortly after the obtaining of the ſaid Commiſſion dated the 21. of March, in the 8. yeare of his now Majeſties Reigne (to wit) the laſt day of Auguſt then next following, he the ſaid Earle (to bring his Majeſties liege people into a diſlike of his Majeſty and of his government, and to terrifie the Iuſtices of the peace from executing of the lawes he the ſaid Earle, being then preſident as aforeſaid, and a Iuſtice of peace) did publickly at the Aſſizes held for the Countrey of Yorke in the city of Yorke, in and upon the ſaid laſt day of Auguſt, declare and publiſh before the people there at, tending for the adminiſtration of Iuſtice according to the law, and in the preſence of the Iuſtices ſitting, that *ſome of the Iuſtices were all for law. but they ſhould finde that the Kings little finger ſhould be heavier then the loynes of the law.*

III. That

III.

That the Realme of *Ireland* having beene time out of minde annexed to the Imperiall Crowne of this his Majesties Realme of *England*, and governed by the same laws: the said Earle being Lord Deputy of that Realme, to bring his Majesties liege people of that Kingdome likewise into dislike of his Majesties government, and intending the subversion of the fundamentall lawes and setled government of that Realme, and the distraction of his Majesties liege people, there did upon the 30. day of Septemb. in the 9 year of his now Majesties reigne, in the City of Dublin (the chief City of that Kingdome where his Majesties privy Councell, and Courts of Iustice doe ordinarly reside, and whither the Nobility and Gentry of that realme do usually resort for Iustice) in a publick speech before divers of the Nobility and Gentry, and before the Major, Aldermen, and Recorder, and many Citizens of Dublin, and other his Majesties liege people, declare and publish, that *Ireland was a conquered Nation, and that the King might doe with them what he pleased*, and speaking of the Charters of the former Kings of *England* made to that City, he further said, that *their Charters were nothing worth, and did binde the King no further then he pleased.*

IV.

That *Richard* Earle of Corke having sued out proces in course of law for recovery of his possession, from which hee was put, by colour of an order made by the said Earle of *Strafford* and the Councell-Table of the said realme of *Ireland*. The said Earle of *Strafford* upon a paper petition without legall proceedings, did the 20. day of February, in the 11. year of his now Majesties reigne, threaten the said Earle of *Corke* (being then a Peere of the said Realme) to imprison him, unlesse he would surcease his suite, and said that *he would have neither law nor lawyers dispute or question any of his orders*, And the 20. day of March, in the said 11. year the said Earle of *Strafford* speaking of ane order of the said Councell-Table of that realme, made in the time of King *Iames*, which concerned

cerned a leaſe which the ſaid Earle of *Corke* claimed in certaine rectories or tithes which the ſaid Earle of *Corke* alleadged to be of no force; ſaid, that *he would make the ſaid Earle and all Ireland know, ſo long as he had the government there, any act of State there made, or to be made, ſhould be as binding to the Subjects of that Kingdome, as an act of Parliament.* And did queſtion the ſaid Earle of *Corke* in the caſtle chamber, upon pretence of breach of the ſaid order of Councell table, and did ſundry other times, and upon ſundry other occaſions, by his words and ſpeeches arrogate to himſelf a power above the fundamentall lawes, and eſtabliſhed government of that Kingdome, and ſcorned the ſaid lawes and eſtabliſhed government.

V.

That according to ſuch his declarations and ſpeeches, the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* did uſe and exerciſe a power above, and againſt, and to the ſubverſion of the ſaid fundamentall lawes, and eſtabliſhed government of the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, extending ſuch his power to the goods, free-holds, inheritances, liberties, and lives of his Majeſties Subjects of the ſaid Realme, *viz.* The ſaid Earle of *Strafford* the 12. day of *Decemb. anno Dom:* 1635. in the time of full peace, did in the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, give and procure to be given againſt the Lord *Mount-Norris* (then and yet a Peer of *Ireland*, and then *Vice Treaſurer* and receiver generall of the Realme of *Ireland*, and one of the principall Secretaries of State, and keeper of the Privy-ſignet, of the ſaid Kingdome, a ſentence of death by a Councell of warre called together by the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*, without any warrant or authority of law, or offence deſerving any ſuch puniſhment. And hee the ſaid Earle did alſo at *Dublin* within the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, in the month of *March*, in the 14. yeare of his Majeſties Reigne without any legall or due proceedings or tryall, give or cauſe to be given, a ſentence of death againſt one other of his Majeſties Subjects, whoſe name is yet unknown, and cauſed him to be put to death in execution of the ſaid ſentence.

VI.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* without any legall proceedings and upon a paper petition of *Richard Ralſtone*, did cauſe the ſaid Lord *Mount-Norris* to bee diſeized and put out of poſſeſſion of his free hold and inheritance of his Mannor of Tymore in the County of Armagh, in the Kingdome of *Ireland*, the ſaid Lord *Mount-Norris* having been two yeares before in quiet poſſeſſion thereof.

VII.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* in the Terme of Holy Trinity, in the 13. yeare of his now Majeſties Reigne, did cauſe a caſe commonly called *The caſe of Tenures upon defective titles* to be made and drawne up without any jury or tryall, or other legall proces and without the conſent of parties, and did then procure the Judges of the ſaid Realme of *Ireland* to deliver their opinions and reſolutions to that caſe, and by colour of ſuch opinion did without any legall proceeding, cauſe *Thomas* Lord *Dillon*, a Peere of the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, to bee put out of poſſeſſion of divers Lands and Tenements, being his free-hold in the County of *Mago* and *Roſecomen*, in the ſaid Kingdome, and divers others of his Majeſties Subjects to bee alſo put out of poſſeſſion, and diſeized of their free-hold by colour of the ſame reſolution, without legall proceedings, whereby many hundreds of his Majeſties Subjects were undone, and their families utterly ruined.

VIII.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* upon a petition of Sir *Iohn Gifford* Knight, the firſt day of *Februarie*, in the ſaid 13. yeare of his Majeſties reigne, without any legall proceſſe, made a decree or order againſt *Adam* Viſcount Loſts of *Elie*, a Peere of the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, and did cauſe the ſaid Viſcount to be impriſoned and kept cloſe priſoner on pretence of diſobedience to the ſaid decree or order.

And the ſaid Earle without any authoritie, and contrarie to his commiſſion

commiſſion, required and commanded the ſaid Lord Viſcount to yeeld unto him the great Seale of the Realme of *Ireland*, which was then in his cuſtodie, by his Majeſties command and impriſoned the ſaid Chancellor for not obeying ſuch his command.

And without any legall proceedings, did in the ſame 13. yeare impriſon *George* Earle of *Kildare*, a Peere of *Ireland*, againſt law, thereby to enforce him to ſubmit his title to the Mannor & Lordſhip of *Caſtle-Leigh* in the Queenes county, (being of great yearly value) to the ſaid Earle of *Straffords* will and pleaſure, and kept him a yeare priſoner: For the ſaid cauſe two months whereof he kept him cloſe priſoner, and refuſed to enlarge him, notwithſtanding his Majeſties letters for his enlargement to the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* dirićted.

And upon a petition exhibited in *October*, 1635. by *Thomas Hibbots* againſt Dame *Mary Hibbots* Widow, to him the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*, the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* recommended the ſaid petition to the Councell-Table of *Ireland*, where the moſt part of the Councell gave their vote and opinion for the ſaid Ladie, but the ſaid Earle finding fault herewith, cauſed an order to be entred againſt the ſaid Ladie, and threatned her, that if ſhee refuſed to ſubmit thereunto, hee would impriſon her, and fine her five hundred pound, that if ſhe continued obſtinate, he would continue her impriſonment, and double her fine every month by month, whereof ſhee was enforced to relinquiſh her eſtate in the land queſtioned in the ſaid petition, which ſhortly was conveyed to Sir *Robert Meredith*, to the uſe of the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*.

And the ſaid Earle in like manner did impriſon divers others of his Majeſties Subjects upon pretence of diſobedience to his orders and decrees, and other illegall commands by him made for pretended debts, titles of lands, and other cauſes in an arbitrarie and extrajudiciall courſe, upon paper petitions to him preferred, and no other cauſe legally depending.

 IX. That

IX.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* the 16. day of *Februarie* in the 12 yeare of his now Majeſties reigne, aſſuming to himſelfe a power above and againſt law, took upon him a generall by warrant under his hand to give power to the Lord Biſhop of *Down* and *Connor* his Chancellor, or Chancellors and their ſeverall officers thereto to be appointed, to attach and arreſt the bodies of all ſuch of the meaner & poorer ſort, wherafter citation ſhould either refuſe to appeare before them, or appearing ſhould omit, or denie to performe, or under-goe all lawfull decrees, ſentences and orders, iſſued, impoſed, or given out againſt them, and them to commit and keepe in the next Gaole untill they ſhould either performe ſuch ſentences, or put in ſufficient Baile to ſhew ſome reaſon before the Councell-Table, of ſuch their contempt and neglect; And the ſaid Earle the day and yeare laſt mentioned, ſigned and iſſued an warrant to that effect, and made the like warrant to ſend all other Biſhops and their Chancellors in the ſaid Realme of *Ireland* to the ſame effect.

X.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* beeing Lord Lieutenant, or Deputie of *Ireland*, procured the cuſtomes of the Marchandize exported out, and imported into that Realme to bee farmed to his owne uſe.

And in the 9. yeare of his now Majeſties reigne, hee having then intreſt in the ſaid cuſtomes (to advance his owne gaine and lucre) did cauſe and procure the native commodities of *Ireland*, to bee rated in the booke of Rates for the cuſtomes (according to which the cuſtomes were uſually gathered) at farre greater values and prices then in truth they were worth; (that is to ſay) every hide at 20. ſhillings, which in truth was worth but five ſhillings every ſtone of Woole at 13. ſhillings 4. pence, though the ſame ordinarily were worth but five ſhillings, at the utmoſt but 9. ſhillings; by which meanes the cuſtome which before was but a 20. part of the true value of the commoditie, was inhanced ſome-times

to a

to a fift part, and ſometimes to a fourth, and ſometimes to a third part of the true value, to the great oppreſſion of the Subjects and decay of Marchandize.

XI.

That the ſaid Earle, in the 9. yeare of his now Majeſties reigne, did by his owne will and pleaſure, and for his owne lucre reſtraine the exportation of the commodities of that Kingdome without his licence, as namely Pipe-ſtaves and other commodities, and then raiſed great ſummes of money for licencing of exportation of thoſe commodities, and diſpenſation of the ſaid reſtraints impoſed on them, by which meanes the Pipe-ſtaves were raiſed from foure pound ten ſhillings; or five pound *per* thouſand to ten pound, and ſometimes a leven pound *per* thouſand, and other commodities were inhanced in the like proportion, and by the ſame meanes by him the ſaid Earle.

XII.

That the ſaid Earle beeing Lord Deputie of *Ireland*, on the 9. day of *Ianuarie* in the 13. year of his Majeſties reigne, did then under colour to regulate the importation of Tobacco into the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, iſſue a Proclamation in his Majeſties name, prohibiting the importation of Tobacco without licence, of him and the Councell there from and after the firſt day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1638. after which reſtraint, the ſaid Earle, notwithſtanding the ſaid reſtraint, cauſed divers great quantities of Tobacco to bee imported to his owne uſe, and fraughted divers ſhips with Tobacco, which hee imported to his owne uſe: And that if any ſhip brought Tobacco into any Port there, the ſaid Earle and his Agents uſed to buy the ſame to his owne uſe, at their owne price. And if that the owners refuſed to let him have the ſame at under values, then they were not permitted to vent the ſame; by which undue meanes the ſaid Earle having gotten the whole trade of Tobacco into his owne hands, he ſold it at great and exceſſive prices, ſuch as he liſt to impoſe for his owne profit.

And

And the more to assure the said Monopoly of Tobacco, he the said Earle on the 23 day of *Februarie*, in the 13. yeare aforesaid, did issue another Proclamation, commanding that none should put to sale any Tobacco by wholesale from & after the last day of *May* then next following, but what should be made up into rolls, and the same sealed with 2. seales by himself appointed one at each end of the roll. And such as was not so sealed, to be seized, appointing 6. pence the pound for a reward to such persons as should seize the same: & the persons in whose custodie the unsealed Tobacco should be found to be committed to Gaole, which last Proclamation was covered by a pretence of the restraining of the sale of unwholesome Tobacco, but it was truely to advance the said Monopoly.

Which Proclamation the said Earle did rigorously put in execution, by ceazing the goods, fining, imprisoning, whipping, and putting the offendors against the same Proclamation on the pillarie, as namely *Barnaby Hubbard*, *Edward Cavena*, *John Tumen*, and divers others: and made the Officers of State and Justices of Peace, and other Officers to serve him in compassing and executing these unjust and undue courses. By which cruelties and unjust Monopolies, the said Earle raised 100000. pounds *per annum* gaine to himselfe. And yet the said Earle, though hee inhanced the customes where it concerned the Merchants, in generall, yet drew downe the impost formerly taken on Tobacco, from six pence the pound to three pence the pound, it beeing for his owne profit so to doe. And the said Earle by the same, and other rigorous and undue meanes, raised severall other Monopolies & unlawfull exactions for his owne gaine, *viz.* On Starch, Iron pots, Glasses, Tobacco-pipes and severall other commodities.

XIII.

That Flax beeing one of the principall and native commodities of that Kingdome of *Ireland*, the said Earle having gotten great quantities there of into his hands, and growing on his owne lands, did issue out severall Proclamations, *viz.* One dated the 20. day of

of *May* in the 11. of his Majeſties reigne, and the other dated the 31. of *Ian.* in the ſame yeare, thereby preſcribing and injoyning the working of Flax into Yarne and Threed, and the ordering of the ſame in ſuch wayes, wherein the Natives of that Kingdome were unpractiſed and unskilfull: Which Proclamations ſo iſſued, were by his commands and warrants to his Majeſtie Juſtices of Peace, and other Officers, and by other rigorous meanes put in execution, and the Flax wrought or ordered in other manner then as the ſaid Proclamation preſcribed was ceazed and imployed to the uſe of him and his Agents, and thereby the ſaid Earle endevoured to gaine and did gaine in effect the ſole ſale of that native commoditie.

XIV.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*, by proclamation dated the 16 day of October, in the 14 yeare of his Majeſties reigne, did impoſe upon the Owners, Maſters, Purſers and Boatſwaines of every ſhip a new and unlawfull oath *viz.* that they (two or more of them) immediatly after the arivall of any ſhip within any Port or Creeke in the ſaid Kingdome of *Ireland*, ſhould give in a true invoice of the outward bulke of wares and Merchandiſes, and number of goods, and the qualities and condition of the ſaid goods, as farre as to them ſhould bee knowne, the names of the ſeverall Merchants proprietours of the ſaid goods, and the places from whence they were fraughted, and whither they were bound to diſcharge: Which proclamation was accordingly put in execution, and ſundrie perſons enforced to take the ſaid unlawfull oath.

XV.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* trayterouſly and wickedly deviſed and contrived by force of Armes in a warlike manner to ſubdue the Subjects of the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, to bring them under his tyrannicall power and will, and in purſuance of his wicked and trayterous purpoſes aforeſaid, the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*, in the eighth year of his Majeſties reigne, did by his own authority, without

out any warrant or colour of Law, tax and impoſe great ſummes of money upon the towns of *Baltemore*, *Baudenbridge*, *Talowe*, and divers other towns and places in the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, and did cauſe the ſame to bee levied upon the inhabitants of thoſe towns by troupes of Souldiers, with force and armes, in a warlike manner. And on the ninth day of *March*, in the twelfth yeare of his now Majeſties reigne, trayterouſly did give authority unto *Robert Savile* a Serjeant at armes, and to the captaines of the companies of Souldiers, in ſeverall parts of that realme, to ſend ſuch numbers of Souldiers to lie on the lands and houſes of ſuch as would not conforme to his orders, untill they ſhould render obedience to his ſaid orders and warrants, and after ſuch ſubmiſſion (and not before) the ſaid Souldiers to returne to their Garriſons. And did alſo iſſue the like warrants unto diverſe others which warrants were in warlike manner, with force and armes put in execution accordingly, and by ſuch warlike meanes did force divers of his Majeſties Subjects of that realme to ſubmit themſelves to his unlawfull commands.

And in the ſaid twelfth yeare of his Majeſties reigne, the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* did trayterouſly cauſe certaine troupes of horſe and foot armed in warlike manner, and in warlike array, with force and armes, to expell *Richard Butler* from the poſſeſſion of Caſtlecumber, in the Territory of *Idough*, in the ſaid realme of *Ireland*: and did likewiſe and in like warlike manner, expell divers of his Majeſties Subjects from their houſes, families, and poſſeſſions, as namly *Edward Brenman*, *Owen Oberman*, *Patrick Oberman*, *S. Cyprian Horsfield*, and divers others, to the number of about an hundred families, and took and impriſoned them and their wives, and carried them priſoners to *Dublin*, and there detained them untill they did yeeld up, ſurrender, or releaſe their reſpective eſtates and rights.

And the ſaid Earle in like warlike manner hath during his government of the ſaid Kingdome of *Ireland* ſubdued divers others of his Majeſties Subjects eaſe to his will, and thereby and by the meanes

meanes aforeſaid, hath levied warre within the ſaid realme againſt his Majeſtie and his liege people of that kingdome.

XVI.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* the 22. of *Februarie* in the ſeventh yeare of his now Majeſties reigne, intending to oppreſſe the ſaid Subjects of *Ireland*, did make a propoſition, and obtained from his Majeſtie an allowance that no complaint of injuſtice or oppreſſion done in *Ireland*, ſhould be received in *England* againſt any, unleſſe it firſt appeared that the partie made firſt his addreſſe to him the ſaid Earle: And the ſaid Earle having by ſuch uſurped Tyrannicall and exorbitant power, expreſſed in the former Articles, deſtroyed the Peeres and other Subjects of that Kingdome of *Ireland*, in their lives, conſciences, lands, liberties, and eſtates, the ſaid Earle to the intent the better to maintain and ſtrengthen his power, and to bring the people into a diſaffection of his Majeſtie, as aforeſaid, did uſe his Majeſties name in the execution of his ſaid power. And to prevent the Subjects of that Realme, of all meanes of complaints to his Majeſtie, and of redreſſe againſt him and his agents, did iſſue a Proclamation bearing date the 17. day of *September*, in the 11. yeare of his Majeſties reigne, thereby commanding all the Nobilitie, undertakers and others, who held eſtates and offices in the ſaid Kingdome (except ſuch as were imployed in his Majeſties ſervice, or attending in *England* by his ſpeciall command) to make their perſonall reſidence in the ſaid Kingdome of *Ireland*, and not to depart thence without licence of himſelfe. And the ſaid Earle hath ſince iſſued other Proclamations to the ſame purpoſe, by meanes whereof the Subjects of the ſaid Realme are reſtrained from ſeeking reliefe againſt the oppreſſions of the ſaid Earle without his licence; Which Proclamation the ſaid Earle hath by ſeverall rigorous wayes, as by fine, impriſonment, and otherwiſe, put in execution on his Majeſties Subjects, as namely, one —— *Parrie*, and others, who came over only to complaine of the exorbitances and oppreſſions of the ſaid Earle.

XVII.

That the ſaid Earle having by ſuch meanes as aforeſaid ſubverted the government and lawes of the Kingdome of *Ireland*, did in *March* in the 16. yeare of his Majeſties reigne, in ſcandall of his Majeſtie, of all his Kingdomes, and in further execution of his wicked purpoſes aforeſaid, ſpeaking of the Armies in *Ireland*, declare that his Majeſtie was ſo well pleaſed with the Armie of *Ireland*, and the conſequence thereof, that his Majeſtie would certainly make the ſame a patterne for all his three Kingdomes.

XVIII.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*, for the better effecting of his trayterous deſignes and wicked purpoſes, did endeavour to draw dependencie upon himſelfe of the Papiſts in both Kingdomes of *England* and *Ireland*, and to that end during the time of his government in *Ireland*, he reſtored divers Frieries and Maſſe-houſes (which had beene formerly ſuppreſſed by the precedent Deputies of that Kingdome, two of which houſes were in the citie of *Dublin*, and had been aſſigned to the uſe of the Univerſity there) to the pretended owners thereof, who have ſince imployed the ſame to the exerciſe of the Popiſh Religion.

And in the month of *May* and *Iune* laſt, the ſaid Earle did raiſe an Armie in the ſaid Realme of *Ireland*, conſiſting of 8000 foot, all of which, except 1000. or there abouts, were Papiſts, and the ſaid one thouſand were drowne out of the old Armie there conſiſting of two thouſand foot, & in their places there were put a thouſand papiſts or thereabouts, put into the ſaid old Armie by the ſaid Earle.

And the more to engage and tye the new Armie of Papiſts to himſelfe, and to encourage them, and to diſcourage and weare out the old Armie, the ſaid Earle did ſo provide, that the ſaid new Armie of Papiſts were duely paid, and had all neceſſaries provided for them, and permitted the exerciſe of their Religion, but the ſaid old armie were for the ſpace of one whole year & upwards unpaid.

And the ſaid Earle beeing appointed a Commiſſioner within

11. ſe-

11. ſeverall Counties in the Northern partes of *England*, for compounding with Recuſants for their foreſeitures due to his Majeſtie, which commiſſion beareth date the 8. day of *Iulie* in the fifth yeare of his Majeſties reigne that now is, and being alſo receiver of the compoſition money thereby ariſing, and of other debts, duties, and penalties for his Majeſties uſe, by Letters Patents, dated the 9. day of the ſaid *Iulie*: He to engage the ſaid Recuſants to him, did compound with them at lowe and under-rates, and provided that they ſhould be diſcharged of all proceedings againſt them, in all his Majeſties Courts, both temporall and Eccleſiaſticall, in manifeſt, breach of and contrarie to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, in that behalfe eſtabliſhed.

XIX.

That the ſaid Earle having taxed and levied the ſaid impoſitions, and raiſed the ſaid Monopolies, and committed the ſaid oppreſſions in his Majeſties name, and as by his Majeſties royall command, hee the ſaid Earle in *May* the 15. yeare of his Majeſties reigne, did of his owne authoritie contrive and frame a new and unuſuall oath, by the purport whereof among many other things; The partie taking the ſaid oath, was to ſweare that hee ſhould not proteſt againſt any of his Majeſties Royall commands, but ſubmit themſelves in all obedience thereunto. Which oath hee ſo contrived to enforce the ſame on the Subjects of the *Scottiſh* Nation inhabiting in *Ireland*, and out of an hatred to the ſaid Nation, and to put them to a diſcontent with his Majeſtie and his government there, and compelled divers of his Majeſties ſaid Subjects there to take the ſaid oath, ſome hee grievouſly fined, and impriſoned, and others hee deſtroyed and exiled, and namely, the 10. of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1639. Hee fined *Henrie Steward* and his wife, who refuſed to take the ſaid oath, 5000. pounds a peece, and their two daughters and *Iames Gray* three thouſand pounds a peece, & impriſoned them for not paying the ſaid fines. The ſaid *Henrie Stewards* wife and daughters and *Iames Gray*, being the Kings leige people;

of the *Scottiſh* Nation, and divers others hee uſed in the like manner; And the ſaid Earle upon that occaſion did declare that the ſaid oath did not only oblidge them in point of allegeance to his Majeſtie, and acknowledgement of his Supremacie onely, but to the ceremonies and government of the Church eſtabliſhed, or to be eſtalbiſhed by his Majeſties royall authority; And ſaid, that the refuſers to obey, he would proſecute to the bloud.

XX.

That the ſaid Earle in the 15. and 16. yeares of his Majeſties reigne, and divers years paſt, laboured and endeavoured to beget in his Majeſtie an ill opinion of his Subjects, namely, thoſe of the Scottiſh nation, and divers & ſundry times, and eſpecially ſince the pacification made by his Majeſtie with his ſaid Subjects of Scotland in ſummer, in the 15. year of his Majeſties reigne; he, the ſaid Earle did labour and endevour to perſwade, incite, and provoke his Majeſty to an offenſive war againſt his ſaid Subjects of the Scottiſh Nation: and the ſaid Earle, by his counſell, actions, and endevours, hath beene and is a principall and chiefe incendiary of the war, and diſcord between his Majeſtie and his Subjects of *England*, and the ſaid Subjects of *Scotland*, and hath declared, and adviſed his Majeſty that the demand made by the Scots in their Parliament were a ſufficient cauſe of war againſt them. The ſaid Earle having formerly expreſſed the height and rancor of his minde towards his Subjects of the *Scottiſh* Nation, *viz.* the 10 day of October, in the 15. year of his Majeſties reigne, hee ſaid that the Nation of the *Scots* were rebels, and traytors; and he being then about to come to *England*, he then further ſaid, that if it, pleaſed his Maſter (meaning his Majeſty) to ſend him back againe, he would root out of the ſaid Kingdome (meaning the Kingdome of *Ireland*) the *Scottiſh* Nation both root and branch. Some Lords, and others who had taken the ſaid oath in the precedent Article only excepted: and the ſaid Earle hath cauſed divers of the ſaid Ships and goods of the *Scots* to be ſtayed, ſeized, and moleſted, to the intent to ſet on the ſaid war.

XXI. That

XXI.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*, ſhortly after his ſpeeches mentioned in the laſt precedent Article, to wit, in the 15. year of his Majeſties reigne, came into this Realme of *England*, and was made Lord Leivtenant of *Ireland*, and continued his government of that Kingdome by a Deputy: At his arrivall here, finding that his Majeſtie with much wiſedome and goodneſſe had compoſed the troubles in the North, and had made a pacification with his Subjects of *Scotland*; hee laboured by all meanes to procure his Majeſty to breake that pacification, incenſing his Majeſty againſt his Subjects of that Kingdome, and the proceedings of the Parliament there. And having incenſed his Majeſtie to an offenſive war againſt his ſaid Subjects of *Scotland* by Sea and by Land; and by pretext thereof, to raiſe Forces for the maintenance of that warre: hee counſelled his Majeſty to call a Parliament in *England*; yet the ſaid Earle intended, if the ſaid proceedings of that Parliament ſhould not bee ſuch as would ſtand with the ſaid Earle of *Straffords* miſchievous deſignes, he would then procure his Majeſtie to break the ſame, and by wayes of force and power to raiſe monies upon the ſaid Subjects of this Kingdome.

And for the incouragement of his Majeſty to hearken to his advice, he did before his Majeſty and his privy Councell, then ſitting in Councell make a large Declaration, that he would ſerve his Majeſty in any other way, in caſe the Parliamēt ſhould not ſupply him.

XXII.

That in the moneth of March, before the beginning of the laſt Parliament the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*, went into *Ireland*, and procured the Parliament of that Kingdome to declare their aſſiſtance in a war againſt the Scots. And gave directions for the raiſing of an Army conſiſting of 8000 foot, and 1000 horſe, being for the moſt part Papiſts, as aforeſaid. And confederating with one Sir *George Radcliffe*, did together with him the ſaid Sir *George* traiterouſly conſpire to imploy the ſaid Army for the ruine and deſtruction of

the

the Kingdome of *England*, and of his Majesties Subjects, and of altering and subverting of the fundamentall Laws of this Kingdome.

And shortly after the said Earle of *Strafford* returned into *England*, and to sundry persons declared his opinion to be *That his Majestie should first try the Parliament here, and if that did not supply him according to his occasions, he might then use his prerogative as he pleased; to Levie what he needed and that he should bee acquitted both of God and man if he tooke some other courses to supply himselfe, though it were against the will of this Subjects.*

XXIII.

That upon the 13. day of *Aprill* last, the Parliament of *England* met, and the Commons house, (then being the representative Body of all the Commons in the kingdome) did according to the trust reposed in them, enter into debate and consideration of the great grievances of this Kingdome, both in respect of Religion and the publike Libertie of the Kingdome; and his Majesty referring chiefly to the said Earle of *Strafford* and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* the ordering and disposing of all matters concerning the Parliament: He the said Earle of *Strafford* with the assistance of the said Archbishop did procure his Majestie, by sundry speeches and messages, to urge the said Commons house to enter into some resolution for his Majesties supply, for maintenance of his warre against his Subjects of *Scotland*; Before any course was taken for the reliefe of the great and pressing grievances where-with this Kingdome was then afflicted. Whereupon, a demand was then made from his Majestie of twelve Subsidies, for the reliefe of ship-money only; And while the said commons then assembled (with expressions of great affection to his Majestie and his service) were in debate & consideration of some supplie, before resolution by them made, He the said Earle of *Strafford*, with the helpe & assistance of the said Arch-bishop, did procure his Majestie to dissolve the last parliament, upon the 5. day of *May* last: And upon the same day, the said Earle of *Strafford* did treacherously, falsly and maliciously endevoure

devour to incenſe his Majeſtie againſt his loving and faithfull Subjects, who had beene members of the ſaid houſe of Commons, by telling his Majeſtie they had denied to ſupplie him. And afterward upon the ſame did treacherouſly and wickedly counſell and adviſe his Majeſtie to this effect, *viz. That having tried the affections of his people, hee was looſe and abſolved from all rules of government, and was to doe every thing that power would admit, and that his Majeſtie had tried all wayes, and was refuſed, and ſhould be acquitted both of God and man, and that hee had an armie in Ireland* (meaning the armie above mentioned, conſiſting of Papiſts, his dependants, as is aforeſaid) *which he might imploy to reduce this Kingdome to obedience.*

XXIV.

That in the ſame month of *May*, hee the ſaid Earle of *Strafford*, falſly, treacherouſly, and maliciouſly, publiſhed & declared before others of his Majeſties privie councell, that the Parliament of *England* had forſaken the King, and that in denying to ſupply the King, they had given him the advantage to ſupply himſelfe by other wayes: And divers other times he did maliciouſly, wickedly, and falſly publiſh and declare, that ſeeing the Parliament had refuſed to ſupply his Majeſtie in the ordinarie and uſuall way, the King might provide for the Kingdome in ſuch wayes as hee ſhould hold fit; And that hee was not to ſuffer himſelfe to bee maſtered by the frowardneſſe of the people.

And having ſo maliciouſly ſlandered the ſaid houſe of Commons, hee did with the helpe and advice of the ſaid Archbiſhop of *Canterburie*, and the Lord *Finch*, late Lord keeper of the great Seale of *England*, cauſe to bee printed, and publiſhed in his Majeſties name, a falſe and a ſcandalous booke, entitled, *His Majeſties Declaration* of the cauſes that moved him to diſſolve the laſt Parliament, full of bitter and malicious invectives, and falſe and ſcandalous aſperſions againſt the ſaid houſe of Commons.

XXV. That

XXV.

That not long after the diſſolution of the ſaid laſt Parliament, (*viz.* In the moneths of *May* and *Iune*, he the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* did adviſe the King to go on rigorouſly in leavying of the ſhip-money, and did procure the Sheriffes of ſeverall Counties to bee ſent for, for not levying the ſhip-money, divers of which were threatned by him to be ſued in the Star-chamber, and afterwards by his advice were ſued in the Star chamber, for not levying the ſame, and divers of his Majeſties loving Subjects were ſent for and impriſoned by his advice about that and other illegall payments.

And a great loane of an hundred thouſand pounds were demanded of the citie of *London*, and the Lord Major, and the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs of the ſaid citie, were often ſent for by his advice to the Councel-Table, to give an account of their proceedings in raiſing of ſhip-money, and furthering of that loane, and were required to certifie the names of ſuch inhabitants of the ſaid citie as were fit to lend, which they with much humilitie refuſing to do, he the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* did uſe thoſe or the like ſpeeches: *viz. That they deſerved to bee put in fine and ranſome, and that no good would bee done with them, till an example were made of them, and that they were laid by the heels, and ſome of the Aldermen hanged up.*

XXVI.

That the ſaid Earle of *Strafford* by his wicked counſell having brought his Majeſtie into exceſſive charges without any juſt cauſe, he did in the month of *Iuly* laſt (for the ſupport of the ſaid great charges) counſell and approve two dangerous and wicked projects: *viz.*

To ſeize upon the Bullion and the money in the Mint.

And to imbaſe his Majeſties coine with the mixtures of braſſe.

And accordingly he procured one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds which was then in the Mint, and belonging to divers Merchants, ſtrangers and others, to be ſeized on and ſtayed to his Majeſties uſe. And when diverſe Merchants of *London*, owners of the ſaid

ſaid Bullion, came to his houſe to let him underſtand the great miſchief that courſe would produce here, and in other parts, what prejudice it would be to the Kingdome, by diſcrediting the Mint, and hindring the importation of Bullion: Hee the ſaid Earle told them that the city of *London* dealt undutifully, and unthankfully with his Majeſtie, and that they were more ready to help the rebell, then to help his Majeſty: and that if any hurt came to them, they might thank themſelves: and that it was the courſe of other Princes, to make uſe of ſuch moneys to ſerve their occaſions.

And when in the ſame month of *July* the Officers of his Majeſties Mint came to him, and gave him divers reaſons againſt the imbaſing of the ſaid money, he told them that the French King did uſe to ſend Commiſſaries of horſe with commiſſion to ſearch into mens eſtates, and to peruſe their accompts, that ſo they may know what to levie of them by force, which they did accordingly levie: and turning to the Lord *Cottington* then preſent, ſaid, *That this was a point worthy his Lordſhips conſideration.*

XXVII.

That in or about the month of *Auguſt* laſt he was made Lieutenant generall of all his Majeſties forces in the Northerne parts againſt the *Scots*, and being at *York* did in the month of *September* by his own authority, and without any lawfull warrant, impoſe a tax on his Majeſties Subjects in the county of *York*, of 8 pence *per diem*, for maintenance of every Souldier of the trained bonds of that County, which ſummes of money he cauſed to be levied by force. And to the end to compell his Majeſties Subjects out of feare and terrour to yeeld to the payment of the ſame, he did declare that he would commit them that refuſed the payment thereof, and the Souldiers ſhould be ſatisfied out of their eſtates; and they that refuſed it were in very little better condition then of high treaſon.

XXVIII.

That in the months of *September* and *October* laſt, he the ſaid Earl of *Strafford* being certified of the *Scottiſh* army comming into the

Kingdome, and he the ſaid Earle of *Straſſord* being Lieutenant generall of his Majeſties army, did not provide for the defence of the town of *Newcaſtle* as he ought to have done, but ſuffered the ſame to be loſt, that ſo he might the more incenſe the *Engliſh* againſt the *Scots*. And for the ſame wicked purpoſe, and out of a malicious deſire to ingage the Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland* in a nationall and bloudy warre, he did write to the Lord *Conway* the generall of the horſe, and under the ſaid Earls command, that he ſhould fight with the *Scottiſh* army at the paſſage over the Tyne, whatſoever ſhould follow, notwithſtanding that the ſaid Lord *Conway* had formerly by letters informed him the ſaid Earle, that his Majeſties army then under his command, was not of force ſufficient to incounter the *Scots*, by which advice of his hee did contrary to the duty of his place betray his Majeſties army then under his command, to apparent danger and loſſe.

All and every of which words, councels, and actions, of the ſaid Earle of *Straſſord* traiterouſly and contrary to his allegiance to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and with an intention and endeavoure to alienate and withdraw the hearts and affections of the kings liege people of all his realmes from his Majeſtie, and to ſet a diviſion between them, and to ruine and deſtroy his Majeſties ſaid kingdomes. For which they do further impeach him the ſaid *Thomas* Earle of *Straſſord* of high treaſon againſt our Soveraigne Lord the King, his Crown and Dignitie.

FINIS.